Brief minutes ofthe Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Commitee held at Shikarpur on 28.7.1957 at 4.15 p.m.

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Shri Basavanna, Guddala Koppa read out a memorandum.

Shri H. Danappa: The question of land reforms is of vital importance and it should be decided by the Central Government. Otherwise ther will be different laws in different States. For the sake of uniformity there should be only one in the socialistic pattern of society.

Shri Kotrappa, Chairman, Hattikote: Ceiling should be fixed on the production of land. It should depend on area and on soils. Accordingly it should vary from place to place.

Equality has to be achieved. Total number of tillers or area have to be considered and distribution should be made on the basis of population. Net income should be equal in all avocations. Govt. should distribute the land.

Sri Sheshadri: Efforts should be made to get land for agriculturists There is lot of difference of opinion on tenancy law.

Malnad Khushki land is not dependable. Distribution of land should be made according to the requirement.

Shri Salar Beig: A ryot who works on the land gets nothing after cultivating the land the whole year. The land should be transferred to the tenant. Compensation should not depend on market rate. Guttige is 5 pallas per acre. Average yield is 12 pallas. Cost of cultivation is Rs.200 per acre. Guttige system is more prevalent here. Kore system is also there.

Shri K H. Hanumantha Reddy: Small holders are greater in number. Recently khushki land is getting some value, but the value is not shared. Ten acres of tari land for a family and for a big family 50 acres would be necessary. Khsuhki land - 10 acres or 30 acres.

Formerly we had samakore, but recently guttige has come. Land-lord pays the revenue. Rent is 50%. Tenancy law has not been enforced in Mysore State. Yield on acre of land is 8-20 pallas. Twenty pallas may be reduced on good land. 1/4th should be paid as rent. In respect of sugar cultivation - 1/3 rent. Average production may be determined for a few years and the rent payable may be fixed.

A pair of bullocks can cultivate 5 acres of land. Maximum pairs of bullocks owned by one individual is 4-5 pairs.

Sri Patel Singi Gowda: Both parties are trying to evade the tenancy law. Rent should be fixed on average basis so that tenants know what they pay. Ceiling may be fixed for 30 acres of tari land. Khushki has no value here. For a landlord who has lands less than 100 acres, compensation should be paid in one lump sum. For others, in instalments. There should be possibility for resumption of lands within the ceiling for personal cultivation.

Shri Channaverappaiah: There is more than enough land which can be distribut d to our people. Below the ceiling the landlord should always be able to resume the land. Tenure should be fixed at 5 years. Guttige - 4 pallas per acre out of 14 pallas yield and this should be the rent. There are instances in which tenants refuse to cultivate lands.

Family holding should be 20 acres of tari.

Shri S. Halappa: Landlords are getting annual lease deed. Both parties should make a declaration before Government officers to avoid litigation at a later date. Ceiling should be 50 acres of all varieties of land. Rent should be paid in cash, but Govt., should give receipts. Tiller must become the owner of the soil and the interest of minors and widows being safeguarded

Shri P. Shanakra Bhatta: Ceiling should be fixed for inam lands also. Minimum yield also should be fixed in the interest of efficient cultivation.

Shri R. R. Shastry: Family holding should not be less than 25 acres of tari land plus 50 acres of khushki land. Pahani should be written correctly. 1/4th should be the rent.

Shri Phakeerappa Hangal: When applications are made for grant of land, the reply is that grant cannot be made. There is some objection from some quarters in the village. Lands nearer to village are alawyas given to rich people. In all such cases, proper enquiries should be made locally by local inspection.

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